

**Patent Application Data Entry Format**

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lead body for welding to the edge of the ring electrode. The removal of the conductors from the lead body may result in a breach of the lead body's insulator that must later be sealed creating a seam. These seams and other junctions provide a potential point for failure and the potential for electrical leakage. Therefore, a need exists for a lead having a seam-less or unitary construction.

Similar to electrode assemblies, present lead designs frequently couple a separate connector assembly to the proximal end of the lead. Again, the separate connector results in the need for an electrical connection and a produces a seam between the connector and the lead body. Other connector designs may add ring electrodes over the lead body's proximal end. To access the wound conductors within the lead body, the conductors are pulled from the lead body for welding to the edge of the ring electrode. The removal of the conductors from the lead body may result in a breach of the lead body's insulator that must later be sealed creating a seam. Again, These seams and other junctions provide a potential point for failure and the potential for electrical leakage. Therefore, a need exists for a lead having a unitary construction.

Further, manufacturing leads is costly. A significant portion of the cost is allocated to electrically connecting the conductors to the various electrodes, sensors and connectors used in the industry. Forming a secure electrical junction has proven difficult and time consuming. Laser welds are commonly used to connect the conductors to the electrodes. The conductors are typically helically wound into a coil for increased reliability and flexibility. Band electrodes are typically connected to conductors by welding in an operation separate from the application of the lead body tube. Once the band electrodes are connected to the conductors, an extruded tube is placed over the conductor coil and welded band electrodes are connected to the lead body tube by insert molding or RF welding. Band electrodes may also be connected to a conductor by etching away a region of insulator, applying a coating of electrically

conductive adhesive, and then placing the band electrode around the conductor. This etching method is complex, not amenable to automation, and expensive. Therefore, a need exists for a method that reduces complexity and is easily automated to reduce production costs.

5           In another method of attachment, band electrodes are electrically connected to coiled conductors by placing a soft metal in a hole cut into an insulating sleeve. An electrode is placed over the metal and crimped or swaged to bring the electrode, soft metal and coiled conductors into electrical contact and to secure the electrode to the lead body. The crimping or swaging method  
10 of connection results in electrical connections between the conductor and the band electrode that may fail. Further, swaging to electrically connect an electrode to a conductor is time consuming and difficult to implement with the modern reduced diameter leads. Hence, a need exists for an improved manufacturing technique to secure band electrodes to conductors that reduces  
15 the time, complexity and cost while increasing reliability.

          In addition, current manufacturing techniques frequently require adding elements, such as collars, when connecting a band electrode to a coil. The added elements increase the lead's diameter near the weld. In application, a uniform diameter weld would result in a smaller lead. A smaller diameter lead  
20 is desired to allow placement in restricted spaces such as the epidural space or cardiac veins to reduce the effects of implanted lead on the patient. Further, a smaller lead allows for a smaller introducer that reduces the trauma associated with implantation and similarly a smaller removal sheath when explanting the lead. Hence, there exists a need to reduce the diameter of the welds used to  
25 secure electrodes to conductors in implantable medical leads.

          The present invention meets the above-referenced needs and provides other advantages and improvements that will be evident to those skilled in the art.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a medical lead having a novel seam-less design which electrically connects the electrodes, connectors and/or sensors to the conductors through the insulator of the lead body. A medical lead in accordance with the present invention includes a lead body, at least one band electrode and at least one band conductor. The lead body extends the length of the lead and includes a seamless insulator between the proximal and distal ends of the lead insulating at least one conductor within the lead body. At least one band electrode and at least one band connector are secured between the proximal and distal end of the lead body and electrically connected to the conductor. Typically, the band connector is positioned adjacent the proximal end of the lead body and the band electrode is positioned adjacent the distal end of the lead body. Further, the band electrode and the band connector may be electrically connected to the conductor by welding to a conductive pad within a welding region.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 illustrates a perspective view of a lead in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a of a lead showing an embodiment of the connection between a coiled conductor and a band with a conductive pad;

Figure 3 illustrates a top view of a lead, as shown in Figure 2, without the band;

Figure 4 illustrates a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a of a lead showing the connection between a coiled conductor and a band with an elongated conductive element;

Figure 5 illustrates a top view of a lead, as shown in Figure 4, without the band;

Figure 6A illustrates a cross-sectional longitudinal view of a band electrode, as shown in Figures 4 and 5; and

Figure 6B illustrates an end view of the band electrode, as in Figure 6A.

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a medical lead and a method for lead manufacture. The invention is described generally in the context of a neurostimulating lead and a method for manufacturing a neurostimulating lead as a specific example for illustrative purposes only. The appended claims are not intended to be limited to any specific example or embodiment described in this patent. It will be understood by those skilled in the art that leads in accordance with the present invention may be used for a wide variety of applications including, but not limited to, leads and catheters for use with cardiac monitoring devices, cardiac rhythm management devices, ablation devices, mapping devices, neurostimulating devices, neuromonitoring devices or other medical devices using leads or catheters. Further, in the drawings described below, the reference numerals are generally repeated where identical elements appear in more than one figure.

Figure 1 illustrates an embodiment of a seam-less lead 10 in accordance with the present invention. Leads designed for neurostimulation typically have two or more longitudinally spaced band electrodes 14 at the lead's distal end and an equivalent number of band connectors 15 at the proximal end to connect the lead to the particular medical device. Lead 10 includes a lead body 12, four band electrodes 14 and four connector bands 15, for exemplary purposes. Connector bands 15 are shown disposed about a sleeve 19 secured over the lead body to increase the diameter allowing insertion of a reduced diameter lead's connector into a standard connector port of a medical device. Typically, one or more band electrodes 14 and one or more band connectors 15 are provided. Lead 10 is generally configured to transmit an electric signal from a

pulse generator (not shown) to a spinal nerve or peripheral nerve. Thus, band electrodes 14 are typically located at the distal end of lead 10. Lead body 12 includes a flexible lead insulator surrounding one or more conductors. The conductors are electrically coupled to band electrodes 14 at the distal end and  
5 band connectors 15 at the proximal end of lead 10.

Typically, lead body 12 is a flexible, elastomeric structure having a round cross-section. Alternatively, lead body's cross-section could be any number of shapes appropriate for the specific application. The diameter of lead body 12 may vary between the proximal end and distal end of lead 10.

10 Depending on the particular application, the diameter of lead body 12 may be smaller than 2 French for neurological and myocardial mapping/ablation leads and can be sizes larger than 12 French for other applications. The lead insulator is generally configured to insulate the conductors and to present a smooth biocompatible external surface to body tissues and form a continuous  
15 and seam-less structure between the proximal and distal ends of lead 10. When a plurality of conductors form a multipolar lead, individual conductors are typically electrically isolated from one another within the insulator. The insulator material is typically selected based on biocompatibility, biostability and durability for the particular application. The insulator material may be  
20 silicone, polyurethane, polyethylene, polyimide, polyvinylchloride, PTFE, ETFE, or other materials known to those skilled in the art. Moreover, alloys and blends of these materials may also be formulated to control the relative flexibility, torqueability, and pushability of the lead.

The conductors 22 may take the form of solid wires, drawn-filled-tube  
25 (DFT), drawn-brazed-strand (DBS), stranded cables or other forms that will be recognized by those skilled in the art. The conductors may be composed of stainless steel, MP35N, or other conductive materials known to those skilled in the art. The number, size, and composition of the conductors will depend on particular application for the lead.

At least one band electrode 14 is positioned at the distal end of lead body 12 to electrically contact a target tissue or organ and at least one band connector 15 is positioned at the proximal end of lead body 12 to electrically connect the conductors to the neurostimulator. The band electrodes 14 and band connectors 15 are typically made of a conductive material such as platinum, gold, silver, platinum-iridium, stainless steel, MP35N or other conductive metals or alloys thereof known to those skilled in the art. Band electrodes 14 and band connectors 15 are typically composed of a material thin enough to allow for welding of the elements to the underlying conductive pad, as discussed below. For neurostimulation, band electrodes 14 are typically between 1 and 10 millimeters long and have a diameter between about 2 and about 8 French but are more typically between 4 and 6 French. Typically, band connectors 15 have a size and configuration appropriate to connect the lead to a particular neurostimulator.

Figure 2 illustrates the details of an embodiment of the connection between a conductor 22 and band electrode 14 in accordance with the present invention. For purposes of the following description band electrodes 14 and band connectors 15 should be considered synonymous and band electrode 14 will be used throughout the remainder of the description. Band electrode 14 is disposed about lead body. Lead body 12 is shown with four spirally wound conductors 22 connected at two locations to band electrode 14. Band electrode 14 is connected lead body 12 at welding regions 20 by a weld through band electrode 14 to electrically connect the band to conductive pad 24. The distal end and proximal end of band electrode 14 are positioned to extend over welding regions 20. Band electrode 14 is connected to the same conductor 22 twice for exemplary purposes. A single band may be connected to multiple conductors if desired.

Figure 3 illustrates a top view of a lead body having the insulating material removed to form welding region 20 by exposing conductor 22. Welding region 20 provides access to conductor(s) 22 for electrically

connecting band electrode 14 to conductor 22. Welding region 20 is typically formed by removing the insulating material from lead body 10. The insulating material is removed to expose small sections of the individual conductors 22 without breaching an inner lumen, if present. Typically, an excimer laser is used to remove the insulating material. When the insulator is removed by laser, welding region 20 may be in the form of a groove in the insulator. Alternatively, welding region 20 may take a variety of forms and orientations that expose a sufficient surface area of conductor 22 to form an electrical connection with a conductive pad, discussed below. When in the form of a groove, welding region 20 is typically formed such that the groove runs parallel to conductor 22. Regardless of the form of welding region 20, sufficient surface area of conductor 22 is exposed to secure a conductive pad 22 or an elongated conductive element 34, shown in Figure 4, to conductor 22.

Referring to Figures 2 and 3, a conductive pad 24 is positioned within welding region 20 during manufacture to facilitate the electrical connection of band electrode 14 and conductor 22. Conductive pad 24 may be formed by centering a length of wire or other piece of material over the welding region and melting the wire or material at a point over the welding region 20. As the material melts, the ends of the wire are drawn into the welding region to form the conductive pad. A weld 26 is typically used to secure the conductive pad 24 in electrical contact with conductor 22. Alternatively, conductive pad 24 may be secured using an adhesive. Conductive pad 22 may be composed of any of a variety of conductive materials that can be welded or secured with adhesives. Some suitable metals include stainless steel, MP35N, Pt-Ir, platinum, silver, gold, copper, vanadium or other metal that will be recognized by one skilled in the art upon review of this disclosure. Conductive pad 24 is positioned within welding region 20 so that conductive pad 24 is in electrical contact with conductor 22. Typically, conductive pad 24 is welded to the conductor prior to placing band electrode 14 over the welding regions and conductive pads 24. A pulsed Neodymium:yttrium-arsenic-garnet (YAG) laser



may be used to weld conductive pad 24 to conductor 22. Figure 2 shows a side view of a cross-section of two grooves 20 that expose two regions of the same conductor 22. Conductive pads 24 are welded to conductor 22 within grooves 20. Band electrode 14 is placed over lead body 12 of lead 10 and welded to  
5 conductive pads 24, thereby securing band electrode 14 to lead body 12 and electrically connecting conductor 22 and band electrode 14. Band electrode 14 may be further secured to lead body 12 by swaging, crimping and/or adhesives. Alternatively, the band electrode may be secured to the lead body by heating the lead body. Heating the lead body stress-relieves the plastic increasing the  
10 outside diameter and securing the band electrode over the lead body. In addition, heating the lead body may be used to create a lead having a uniform diameter between band electrode 14 and lead body 12.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate the details of another embodiment of a connection between conductor 22 and a band electrode 14 in accordance with  
15 the present invention. In the embodiments shown in Figures 4 and 5, an elongated conductive element 34 is used to electrically connect band electrode 14 to conductor 22. The elongated conductive element may be in the form of a wire, a ribbon wire, or a cable. The metal may be stainless steel, MP35N, Pt-Ir, platinum, silver, gold, copper, vanadium or other metal that will be recognized  
20 by one skilled in the art upon review of this disclosure. A distal end of elongated conductive element 34 is electrically connected to band electrode 14. Typically, the electrical connection employs a weld 28, although a conductive adhesive or other method of conductively attaching may be used. Figure 4 shows a longitudinal cross-section of a lead body having four spirally wound  
25 conductors. One or more welding regions 20 are formed through the insulating material by removing the insulating material from lead body 10. Typically, the insulating material is removed with a laser. The proximal end of elongated conductive element 34 is positioned within welding region 20 so that the proximal end is in electrical contact with conductor 22. Typically, the  
30 proximal end is secured to conductor 22 prior to placing band electrode 14 over

lead body 12. Again, the proximal end is typically welded although a  
conductive adhesive or other method of conductively attaching the proximal  
end may be used. The elongated conductive element 34 and attached proximal  
end are typically configured to allow band electrode 14 to pass over elongated  
5 conductive element 34 during assembly. The distal ends of elongated  
conductive elements 34 may then be electrically connected to band electrode  
14.

Figures 4 and 5 illustrate a single exemplary connection between  
conductor 22 and band electrode 14 by welds 26 and 28. Thus, figure 4 shows  
10 only one groove 20 exposing conductor 22. The proximal end of elongated  
conductive element 24 is positioned within groove 20 is welded to conductor  
22. Band electrode 14 is placed over lead body 12 and welded to elongated  
conductive element 34, thereby electrically connecting conductor 22 and band  
electrode 14. Band electrode 14 may be further secured to lead body 12 by  
15 swaging, crimping, adhesives and/or insert molding. In addition, swaging may  
reduce the outside diameter of band electrode 14 to permit the manufacture of a  
lead of uniform diameter. Alternatively, lead body 12 may be expanded by  
heating to create a uniform diameter between band electrode 14 and lead body  
12.

Figures 6A and 6B illustrate a novel embodiment of band electrode 14  
which may be used in conjunction with the present invention. Band electrode  
14 includes an inner wall 42 defining a lumen 44. At least one projection 46 is  
formed on the inner wall 42. Projections 46 define a space between inner wall  
42 and an outer surface of the lead body during assembly. Projections 46 may  
25 be molded on the inner surface; formed by crimping the exterior surface of the  
band; or added as separate elements secured to the inner surface of the band.  
Projections 46 have a height 45 which defines the amount of space between the  
outer surface of the lead body and inner wall 42. Height 45 is generally  
selected to allow conductive pads 24 and/or conductive elements 34 to pass  
30 beneath the inner wall during assembly. Typically, three projections are

provided at positions around the circumference of band electrode 14 to center band electrode 14 over lead body 12 during assembly. Centering band electrode 14 so that height 45 is substantially the same around the circumference of the lead body assures clearance of the conductive element

5 during assembly.